Vol. XXXIV No. 10,340.

WASHINGTON. THE TROUBLES IN THE TREASURY DEPART-

MENT. CONFILICTING VIEWS OF REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN AS TO THE PROPRIETY OF CENSURING MESSES. RICHARDSON, SAWYER, AND BANFIELD-UNSUC-CESSFUL EFFORTS TO SECURE A SUCCESSOR TO MR. RICHARDSON.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 22 .- The resolutions of censure against Secretary Richardson, Assistant Secretary Sawyer, and Solicitor Banfield of the Treasury Department, will be reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee as soon as the bill repealing the Sanborn Contract law shall have been disposed of. This action of the Committee has occasioned much comment, and opinions are divided on the question as to whether the resolutions will pass. A good deal of feeling is shown within the Administration party, and two cliques are at work-one to defeat the resolutions, and the other to adopt them. Few here believe that Mr. Richardson has been guilty of intentional impropriety of conduct, while the same cannot be said of Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Banfield, against whom the most serious suspicions are entertained. Mr. Sawyer was on the floor of the House to-day personally importuning members and complaining of the action of the Ways and Means Committee. It was regarded as an unbecoming and undignified proceeding, of which only the smallest politician would be guilty. The members who are opposing the adoption of

the Ways and Means Committee's resolutions are doing so, confessedly, not because they do not think that the three gentlemen deserve censure, but because it would be injurious to the Republican party to censure one of the President's Cabinet officers and his two chief assistants. The other side, which includes the members of the Ways and Means Committee, hold that if a public officer has been guilty of improper conduct in office he ought to be censured without regard to the sect or party to which he belongs; that it is simply a question as to whether his acts deserve censure. Those opposed to consure say that if the gentlemen named are deserving of censure, they are deserving of impeachment; that if they have acted dishonestly or unlawfully they ought to be punished; but they say that such officers are entitled to be heard in their defense. In the absence of that, the strict Administration apologists say that the Committee ought to present the ease to the President and ask for their removal. If the President should snub them, as is his custom when advised by persons as to his course, the severe measures proposed are left for Congress to impose. Such views do not take into consideration the fact that the President is already familiar with the proceedings of the Treasury officials in the Sanborn case, as developed by the investigation of the Ways and Means Committee and in their report, and has caused it to be made known that Mr. Richardson would not be displaced while he is the subject of attack in the newspapers and in Congress.

The President's friends in Congress say it is not for this reason that a change has not been made, but because of the difficulty of finding a successor Mr. Washburne, the Minister to France, has declined a pressing offer of the place, and even Mr. Delano, who has always sought the office, has lately indieated that it is no longer desirable. Therefore, if Mr. Richardson and his suspicious followers are retained, it will not be for any love of him or them, but because of the difficulty of choosing an acceptable successor with sufficient recklessness to accept the office on the terms of subserviency on which alone places in this Cabinet are held.

REGULATION OF OCEAN CABLES.

PROVISIONS OF A BILL TO BE REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS-ORDER OF PRECEDENCE IN THE TRANSMISSION OF DISPATCHES-PENALTIES FOR INTERRUPTING

Washington, May 22.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed by a large vote to report an Ocean Cable bill substantially the same as that known as the Woods bill of the last Congress. That bill provides that all wires and cables between the United States and foreign countries, within the the same conditions and privileges on the part of the United States as on the part of foreign countries. This places the United States Government on the same footing as foreign governments between which the communication is opened. The citizens of the United States are to enjoy the same privileges as citizens of other nations, the dispatches to be sent in the following order: First, dispatches of State, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the governments interested; second, dispatches on telegraphic service; third, private dispatches.

The lines are to be kept open daily, and communi cations are to be forwarded in the order filed, except as before stated. The bill prohibits the consolida tion of two lines, but if any have already combined. the Secretary of State shall have power to establish rates, rules, and regulations, subject to the control of Congress. The Secretary of State, subject to the grants heretofore made by Congress, is authorized to grant permission to any citizen or association to connect by telegraph wires the territory of the United States with that of any foreign country which has given permission to tand and work such wires on its shores. The bill contains a provision for the punishment of persons who reveal or intercept the contents of messages, or who shall injure or destroy or interfere with the working of any cable, laying the penalty not to exceed \$5,000 fine or imprisonment not exceeding three years. The Committee will report the bill whenever it can obtain the floor.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

PROLONGED DEBATE BUT NO NEW ARGUMENTS-A NIGHT SESSION OF THE SENATE-ATTEMPTS TO MAKE PARTY CAPITAL-A LONG SPEECH AND SLEEPY SENATORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, May 22.-The debate on the Civil Rights Bill, which continued in the Senate this afternoon and evening, was principally a rehash of the arguments and assertions that have been made on one side or the other, not only since the Senate took the question up this time, but on former occasions, when the same subject has been under consideration. The only remarkable speech was that of Senator Alcorn, which he made during the afternoon. He reviewed very ably some of the strongest objections to the bill, referred to his own history and experience with Slavery, and supported the measure in its most radical form. The debate continued into the evening without a recess, the Republicans being determined to have a decisive vote and the Democrats to have their say.

At midnight Senator Merrimon is making a speech on the bill, and has not yet concluded. The Republicans seem determined to "sit out" this measare and pass it before adjournment. A bare quorum of the Senate is now in the Capitol, including the dozen who are in their seats or asleep on the sofas in the rear of the Chamber. The remainder are smoking and lounging in the clock rooms, or asleep in the Committee-rooms. Now and then a Senator gives up and goes home, so that it is possible that when a vote is finally reached, it may be still necessary to order a call of the house to adjourn; although the Republicans now intend to keep a quorum present until the bill is passed.

To-night's performance, without any reference to the wisdom of the pending measures, is nothing more Fration Senators to make party capital. In nearly six mosths of the present session, during which measures of the most vital importance have been left, the Sundry Civil bill, will be most in the one in the other Rivers named.

Monongshela falten at all stations except Brownsville, where a rise of three filten at all stations except Brownsville, where a rise of three filten at all stations except Brownsville, where a rise of three filten at all stations except Brownsville, where a rise of three filten at all stations except Brownsville, where a rise of three filten at all stations except Brownsville, where a rise of three filten at all stations except Brownsville, where a rise of three filten at all stations except Brownsville, where a rise of three filten at all stations except Brownsville, where a rise of three filten at all stations except Brownsville, where a rise of three filten at all stations except Brownsville, where a rise of three filtens is reported. The rain-fall in the water-alled of the water

under consideration, no night session has been before held. It is perfectly safe to predict that, during the remainder of the session, the Republican Senators will not remain in continuous session 13 hours for the purpose of passing any great measures of reform

2 a. m.—At this hour the Schate is still in session. There is no prospect of a vote for an hour or two.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION. HOW THE BOOKS OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS ARE KEPT-TREASURER MAGRUDER ON THE STAND-ATTEMPT OF THE DEFENSE TO IMPEACH

THE ACCURACY OF MR. CLUSS'S STATEMENTS.

Washington, May 22.-The meeting of the District Investigating Committee to-day was one of the most interesting and important that has occurred since the present inquiry began. It opened with an examination of Treasurer Magruder of the Board of Public Works in regard to his method of keeping accounts. Both in his published annual reports and in the answer of Gov. Shepherd to questions propounded by the Committee, Mr. Magruder has given a copy of his cash account, purporting to show all his receipts and expenditures; but when the Committee undertook to compare his actual payments, as shown by his check-books, with this account, they found it utterly impossible to identify the corresponding items. For instance, on two days of a given month Magruder gave a number of large cheeks, several of them calling for \$50,000 or \$60,000 each, but the cash accounts showed no such entries during the same month, nor any other, which, together, would aggregate the amount they cover. Several of these items were selected from the checkbooks several days ago, and Magruder was given an opportunity to-day to show, if he could, in his eash count the corresponding items. He pointed to a number of entries made the next month, which, when compared, would correspond with some of the checks, while for others he could not find any corresponding entries. It does not follow from this most extraordinary and unintelligible method of keeping accounts that there is anything wrong about them, but it is impossible for any one to learn what has been done with the money from an examination of the books. The accounts of the Board of Public Works seem to have been kept with a purpose of concealing truth, rather than of revealing it.

At the afternoon session of the Committee, the counsel for the District Government began the cross-examination of Mr. Cluss, the member of the Board whose testimony fell with such crushing effect upon the Ring two days ago. The preparations to break down this witness were of the most formidable character. Gov. Shepherd's counsel were all on hand for the first time since one of their number, Mr. Harrington, found it necessary to come before the Committee with counsel to defend him against suspicious connection with the robbery of a safe in his own office. Judge Black was also there as a sort of consulting counsel to suggest puzzling questions and to see that no occasion to take advantage of careless statements or admissions was allowed to pass, and to put a question lamself now and then. The examination was chiefly conducted by Mr. Mattingly, and was sharp and able. There was at times a kind of bullying of the witness, a disposition to entrap bim into statements and assertions that he would not voluntarily make, but the Committee and the spectators all seemed to feel that under the circumstances, considering the grave imputations and charges that Class had made against Gov. Shepherd, it was but simple justice to the latter that Class's testimony should be submitted to the severest test that it was possible to apply.

Mr. Cluss sustained the cross-examination with less credit than was expected by the most of those who listened to his direct testimony. The defense aimed rather to impeach the accuracy of the witness, and to show that he was himself responsible for many of the false tables and statements he had already denounced rather than to disprove the irregularities and frauds to which he testified in his direct examination. They succeeded, to some extent, in showing that he had been loose in many of his statements. The witness is a man of very excitable temperament, and this, combined with his somewhat imperfect knowledge of the English language, led him into errors which Mr. Mattingly took advantage of to place him in a very unpleasant It was shown that Mr. Cluss had included in some of his sweeping assertions matters which he ought to have omitted, and, as a matter of form or otherwise, his signature had been appended to some of the papers he had denounced. The result of to-day's work was in some degree to shake confifidence in the exact accuracy of all the statements made by Mr. Cluss, though thus far the main body of his testimony stands unimpeached. Mr. Cluss's cross-examination will continue to-morrow.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. SHARP DEBATE ON A SOUTHERN WAR CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 22, 1874. In the House to-day, on the bill reported from the committee on War Claims appropriating money to pay claims reported as allowed by the Commissioners of Claims, a very sharp debate occurred between Judge Lawrence, the Chairman, on the one side, and Messrs. Hazelton of Wisconsin, Kellogg of Connecticut, and Harris of Virginia on the other, on the amendment offered by Judge Lawrence to strike out the claim of Wm. Bailey of Louisiana for \$45,000. The debate disclosed the fact that Mr. Bailey, who was charged by Judge Lawrence with disloyalty, was indersed strongly as a Union man by Gens Sherman, Sheridan, Canby, Howard, and other leading Union Generals, and by ex-Gov. Wells and other prominent Unionists of the South. The ground of disloyalty urged by Judge Lawrence was because of the sale of certain cotton to the Confederate Government, which it appears was sold under the threat that if he did not sell it the cotton would be forcibly taken by agents of the Confederate Government. forcibly taken by agents of the Confederate Government, which fact appeared in Balley's testimony before the Commissioners. Only 11 members sustained Judge Lawrence's amendment to strike out the award. The importance of this case is in the precedent which it establishes in regard to affirm-ing by Congress of the decisions of the Southern

THE CURRENCY PRINTING INVESTIGATION. The examination now making by the House Committee on Banking and Currency on the management of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be resumed on Monday. The Secretary of the Treasury or the Superintendent of Engraving and Printing will be examined with reference to the charges made by Mr. Stuart and other New-York bank-note printers that the currency costs a third more when done by the Bureau than when done in New-York, and that proposals of a low rate had been rejected and subsequently accepted at a higher price. It was charged by Mr. Stu-art that Mr. McCartee, the Chief of the Bureau, had been guilty of improper conduct in not awarding contracts for printing the currency to the lowest bidder. The Treasury Department will prelowest bidder. The Treasury Department will present about a dozen affidavits to prove that the machine printing of the New-York Bank Note Company, represented by Mr. Stuari, is defective in its execution and does not sufficiently guard against counterfeits; that it destroys more paper and does very inferior work. This will be testified to by experts, and as the affidavits stand, the charges against the Printing Bureau are disproven. The charges of extravagance in the management of the Bureau will, no doubt, be sustained.

PROGRESS IN THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS BEFORE

CONGRESS. The House seems earnest in its efforts to hasten the disposition of business, so as to be ready for adjournment on June 22. The members of the Appropriation Committee say they have now no doubt that the business may be disposed of by that time, while the Ways and Means Committee are getting along with their business much better than was expected. All of the Appropriation bills except one

ready to present to the House in about three or four days, and in that time the Jayne and Sanborn matters may be out of the way. In this view of the business more than two weeks are left for the current subjects which may demand consideration. The present signs indicate that both Houses may adjourn, if they choose, by the middle of June.

DISCHARGE OF A CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS. F. A. Prescott, the counsel of Sanborn, and the contumacious witness before the Ways and Means Committee, has been discharged. Without considering the question as to whether his claim that all ommunications between a lawyer and his client are private, and beyond the power of a committee, was a valid one, the Committee decided to release the witness, as the information regarding the disposition of the \$16,000 received from Sanborn for disbursement to others was not important to the objects of the inquiry. Prescott has written a letter to the Ways and Means Committee, asking that the testimony of Dickinson before the Committee on Tuesday be expunged, for the reason that the testimony is personal to himself, and therefore irrelevant; that it is false or distorted, and that the Committee should not be made the medium of the display of personal malice. The Committee to-day gave Prescott permission to file his answer to the testimony to be printed in the official report of the investigation.

PACIFIC RAILROAD MATTERS. The House Committee on Pacific Railroads had arranged to meet this morning to hear the statements of Central Pacific Railroad officers in opposition to Mr. Luttrell's resolution for an investigation of the transactions of that corporation, and of the Contract and Finance Company, but no meeting took place, the chairman having received a tele gram from President Huntington yesterday afternoon saying that the representatives of the railroad would not be able to appear to-day, but hoped to be able to be ready next Friday. Mr. Hunhoped to be able to be ready next Friday. Mr. Han-tington will be notified in reply that the Company's answer to Mr. Luttrell's argument must be submit-ted next Friday. Mr. Williams of Michigan, on be-half of this Committee, will seek an opportunity, to-morrow or Monday, to bring before the House for action the bill recently reported from the Com-mittee, providing means for compelling the Pacific Railroad Companies to set aside annually 5 per cent of their net earnings for the payment of interest advanced by the Government on their bonds; also the bill relating to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Omaha Bridge.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 22, 1974. The amendatory Tariff bill, now before the Committee of Ways and Means, will probably be completed to-morrow. It relates to about twenty articles. Some amendment has been made to the silk section of the present law; all goods of which silk is the component material of chief value, irrespective of classification under preof chief value, irrespective of classification under pre-vious laws or of their commercial designation, have been classed by the Committee as silk. The Committee change the duty on all still wine in cases from \$2 to \$1 50, and fix the duty on manufactured steel at 2 cents a pound, without regard to classification, which is a slight reduction. Taunin and sugar-beet seeds are to be free of duty; hops to pay 10 instead of 5 cents. It is thought that the changes proposed will not make any appreciable difference in the present receipts, and some of the proposed changes are to simplify parts of the present law.

The House of Representatives heretofore passed a bill requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a respectful and cordial invitation to the governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in 1876. This bill was reported back to-day from the Senate Committee on Appropriations with the following provise; "Tant the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expense attending the Exposition, or by reason of the same." governments of other nations to be represented and

dler against Augustas C. Buell, on a writ of certiorari from the Police Court, came up in the Supreme Court of this District to-day. The case was argued by counsel for the defense on his first point, showing that tibel is punishable by the existing laws of this District by imprisonment longer than one year, so the Police Court can have no jurisdiction, as such imprisonment cannot be inflicted but by a trial by jury. The argument will be resumed to-morrow.

Representative Paelps of New-Jersey, accompanied by Speaker Blaine, went over to the Government Insand by Speaker Blaine, went over to the Asylon this morning to visit Representative Mellish.

They found him in bed under charge of a keeper. He was unable to recognize them, and was in so low a condition as to be likable to death at almost any hour.

[For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.]

TEXAS BORDER TROUBLES.

A TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS EXISTING-ACCOUNTS OF MURDERS AND ROBBERIES-FRONTIERSMEN DESERTING THEIR RANCHES.

Galveston, Tex., May 22.- A special dispatch from Brownsville says a terrible state of affairs exists in that section. Judge Doherty reports that there is ss security for persons or property between the Nucces and the Rio Grande than heretofore. In Nucces and Live Oak Counties the ranches have been descried by old frontiersmen. They will send affidavits to Gen. Steele substantiating the account of murders and robberies, and ask for authority to organize and protect themselves. The number of raiders is greater than previously, and if they steat fewer cattle than before it is because there are fewer left to steal. The Mexicans have been crossing over cattle at Los Conchos for the past three days. Twenty-four miles above they have fired on citizens from the Mexican side of the river. Judge Doberty left for Nucces this evening for the purpose of rocuring evidence to justify military action. raiders have crossed over 800 head of cattle. The commander at Matamoros has been asked to send a force to capture them. We shall be forced to fight in self-defense, as there is no safety for an American outside of a town. They are determined to drive us out of the country. Such is the opinion of our clearest-headed men.

A COMMITTEE OF SAFETY APPOINTED IN CORPUS

CHRISTI-THREATS MADE BY THE MEXICANS TO BURN AND ROB THE CITY-INDIAN ROBBERIES. Corpus Christi, Tex., May 22.-The condiion of things is getting worse. At a meeting of citizens held last night a Committee of Safety was appointed. with full power to act throughout the county. The committee consists of Messrs. Doddridge, Plati, Murphy, Donning, and Gussett. About 130 signatures were ob tained of men pledging themselves to maintain order. A telegram was received from Gen. Augur stating that a company of cavairy would be sent here immediately. An attack was threatened on the jail, on Tuesday, by 15 men from Meansville, but it was frastrated by Sheriff McLine. Last might a detail of 25 men was patrolling the city in anticipation of an attempt to release the murderers in jail. Threats are made freely by Mexicans to burn and rob the city. About \$100 was subscribed last night for the capture of the other murderers, and a petition will be presented to Gov. Coke to offer a reward on the part of the State.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 22.—Oa May 9 Mr. Smith, who lives about twelve miles from Fort Davis, on a ranch, was attacked by four Indians, the latter on foot, near his house, and was slightly wounded. They stole about ten head of cattle, which were after wards found killed a few miles from the ranch. company of cavairy would be sent here immediately

THE MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOW.

THE MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD STILL SUBMERGED.

MEMPHIS, May 22.-Notwithstanding the fact that the river has fallen at this point over ten feet since the decline began, yet the vast body of water spreading over the bottom opposite here, which has submerged the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to Madison, has fallen but very little. People who left Madison yesterday state that the decline there had not been over seven inches. The damage to the railroad is unknown, but it is feared it has been quite serious.

S.GNAL OFFICE REPORTS. WASHINGTON, May 22.-The Signal Office reports that during the past 24 hours the Mississippi has remained stationary at St. Paul, and fallen from La Crosse to New-Orleans, the greatest changes being at Memphis, 27 inches, and Helena, 23 inches. The fail at New-Orleans has been seven inches, and the river is now below danger level at all stations. The Missouri has fallen five inches at Yankton, risen 27 at Omaha, and 11 at Plattsmouth, failen slightly at St. Joseph, and risen at Kansas City, and failen thence to its mouth. The Onio has risen one inch at Pittsburgh, remained stationary at Miretta, and failen from Cinciunati to Cairo. The Hed River has remained stationary at Surveyeport, and the Cumberiand failen at Nashville. The Allecham has risen slightly, and the Monongaliela failen at all stations except Brownsville, where a rise of large thence is resorted. The rain fail

MUNICIPAL CONFLICTS.

BARTER IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE OFFICE OF ATTORNEY FOR THE COLLECTION OF ARREADS OF PERSONAL TAXES-JOHN H. WHITE REMOVED A THIRD TIME BY THE CORPORATION COUNSEL-HE REFUSES TO

Although nearly three weeks have elapsed nce Gen. Alexander W. Harvey was appointed Attorey for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, ex-Judge John H. White still retains possession of the flice, and declines to recognize the power of the Counsel to the Corporation to remove him arbitrarily.

The letter received by ex-Judge White from Col. Chas.

. Spencer, on May 3, requesting him to retire from his ffice, as he (Col. Spencer) had finished his legislative duties and was now ready to take the office, has been already published in THE TRIBUNE, with the letter from E. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel, dated May 4. nitted by influences, circumstances, and considerations, which he could not and ought not to withstand, to ap point Gen. Harvey to the office of Attorney for the Colection of Arrears of Personal Taxes." Ex-Judge White having persistently declined to recognize the validity of the removal, or the correctness of the assumption on which it was based, heard nothing further in reference to the matter until May 16, when he received a letter from the Corporation Counsel containing these words: 'It is my judgment that, under circumstances over which have no control, the public interests require your retirement from the office and the appointment in your place of another person. If you desire to make any explanation before the proposed removal the opportunity s open to you, by either written communication or peronal interview, or both, until the close of Wednesday, the 20th inst. This notice is given in pursuance of the provisions of Section 28, Chapter 335, of the laws of 1872, eing the 'Act to Reorganize the Local Government of the City of New-York,' passed April 30, 1873."

Ex-Judge White replied on May 20, denying the power of the Corporation Counsel to remove him, and reciting the circumstances under which he was appointed, to show that Mr. Smith was in error in supposing that he had accepted the appointment as a temporary one, and had held it in trust for Col. Spencer. After reciting the preliminary negotiations, in reference to his acceptance of the office, ex-Judge White says:

of the office, ex-Judge White says:

Finally, it was understood that I should meet you at your house on the merning of Nov. 18, at which time I should give you a definite and final answer. In the mean time it had become currently reported that I had been already appointed to the office, and had accepted it as the trustee of Col. Spencer, who would displace me as soon as the Legislature adjourned. It was also stated that I was to divide the salary with him! In view of these damaging rumors, when I left my house on the morning of Nov. 18 to meet you by appointment, I had fully made up my mind that under no circumstances would I accept the office. I need not recapitulate all that was said at that interview; suilice it to say that I was induced to change my mind and accept the office, but I did it with an emphatic averument on my part, that it must be without conditions, reservations, or restrictions. I recited to you the rumors that were current, and stated to you in so many words that "I could not afford to be the figure-head of any man, and that I must be left entirely free to manage and conduct the office ac ording to my best Judgment and ability." After a short patase you replied, "You are right; I want you to take it absolutely and unconditionally and manage it as you shall deem best. When Col. Spencer gets back from Albany I will arrange with him in some other way." You then went to your deak, took from it a scaled envelope, and handing it to me, said, "This is your appointment, and I feel relieved of a great trouble, now that you have accepted the office."

Without calculating upon the effect my removal would have upon the pending business of the office, or the public interests, or my own relation to it, the place was disposed of as if it were a plece of merchandies to be bargained for to the highest bidder. During the day I sought a personal interview with you, and at first you stated that my removal was owing to a political pres-

disposed of as if it were a piece of merchandise to be bargained for to the highest bidder. During the day I sought a personal interview with you, and at first you stated that my removal was owing to a political pressure; and mentioned the names of several prominent gentiemen who had insisted upon the change being made. When I asked you why you did not give me an opportunity to remove this political pressure, or at least give me the poor privilege of resigning, you replied "what I did had to be done in haste, it could make no difference with you anyway; under no erreumstance can you hold the office. When you made that speech in layor of the Riverside Park improvement, you should have known you could not hold the office after that; I am obliged to act in harmony with the Controller, and you meensed him by attending that meeting." I, therefore, do not think my expressed opinion about the Riverside Park improvement is a sufficient ground for my removal. You further state, "that this notice is given in pursuance of the provisions of Section 28. Chapter 335, of the Laws of 1873," &c. The section of the Charter referred to requires that charges shall be preferred and an opportunity allowed of making an explanation. In brief, a removal must be for cause, and not by or at the mere whim of capine of the appointing power. I am ready to meet any and all charges you may or can prefer against me having reference to my official action. Until the law is compiled with in that respect, I shall reinctantly be compelied to regard the proposed removal as invalid and of no legal effect.

To this letter an answer was received on May 21, re-

To this letter an answer was received on May 21, re affirming the appointment of Gen. Harvey, and the removal of ex-Judge White, owing to " circumstances over terday, containing his ultimatum as follows:

Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH-Sir: I am in receipt e Hon. E. Delafield Smith-Sir: I am in receipt of yours, under date of May 21, notifying to me that you have removed me from the office of Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes. For the reasons stated in my letter to you under date of May 29, I must respectfully decime to recognize the validity of the alleged removal. As you claim the right to appoint and remove at pleasure, it is to be regretted that you have, as you allege, "no control" in the matter. Yours very respectfully, John H. White, Attorney, &c.

THE POLICE BOARD DEFIANT. SO APPREHENSIONS CAUSED BY THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE URGING THEIR REMOVAL.

The action of a Committee of the Board of Aldermen in urging that body to request the Mayor to reconstruct the Board of Police for its alleged inefficiency and defiance of the laws in the management of the Street-cleaning and Election Bureaus was the subject of very little discussion in police circles yesterday. Few persons believed that the movement against the Commissioners would receive any aid from the Mayor, and without this the impeachment of the officials, it was thought, would be a useless proceeding. Moreover, until the Board of Aldermen should take some action in regard to the recommendation of its ommittee it was felt that speculation would be useless. President Gardner stated that he regarded the report of the Committee as merely a partisan movement against the Board of Police-a movement in aid of Tammany Hall, who desired a reorganization of the Board. Tammany Hall desired to control the elections in the Fall, and saw no better way to accomplish its purpose than to obtain possession of the Police Board. Certain Aldermen, also, wish to break up the present Board of Police because they could not otherwise obtain offices for their followers. If the Board of Police had heeded the solicitations of some of the Aldermen the Police De partment would have been filled with incompetent men, and would soon have become demoralized. In regard to what was said concerning the report of the Legslative Committee about the management of the Streetleaning Bureau, he would reply that a careful examnation of the Committee's report would show it had found the Board of Police remiss only in minor points of management. These defects in the Bareau the Board of Police had at once remedied as soon as the report of the Committee reached them. The Beard of Police were constantly inspecting the operations of the Bu reau of Street-cleaning, with a view to carrying it on at a less expense to the city. The Board had also tried at the elections in 1873 to conduct the Bareau of Elections as the law commanded. If they had made some mistakes in the appointment of certain inspectors they could plead that it was impossible to select several hundred men for any kind of duty without there being

several dishonest men among so many. Commissioner Disbecker said that, having so recently become a member of the Board of Police, he could not properly express any opinion in regard to the matters in question. He thought, however, that the Board might have the streets cleaned better and at a local

might have the streets cleaned bester as infavor of the pense under a different system. He was infavor of the Board's abandoning the system of keeping the work under its own management. It should be given, he thought, to contractors. He would have the city divided into 10 or more disfricts, and cared for by as many contractors, who would be held responsible for the fathful performance of their contracts, and taey would be made for bids for the contracts, and taey would be publicly awarded to the lowest badders. The public award of the contracts would preserve the Commissioners from any imputation of favoritism.

Mayor Havemeyer was asked by a Triburne reporter yesterday what action he should take in reference to the report made by the Special Committee. He asswered that he had nothing to do with it as yet; the report had not been acted upon by the Alderman, and there was no ground for the assumption that they would adopt it. When they had taken action it would be time enough for him to decidy what to do. The Mayor said that the attack upon the Police Commissioners was purely of a political character. He repeated the statements made The body of Thomas Rimmer, of the late firm pointed character. He repeated the statements made in his communication to the Board of Aldermen. He east that the charges against the Commissioners of Camities and Correction were inflaenced by the same the commission of Communication with the character inflaenced by the same individual correction were inflaenced by the same individual corrections and of the correction of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the late firm of Emission with the continue of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the late firm of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the Emission from the Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the Emission from the Continues Rimmer, of the Emission fr

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.-TRIPLE SHEET. bringing charges against those who were in; it was only a struggle for plunder.

> AN INQUIRY PRACTICALLY ENDED. THE MAYOR FORESHADOWS A DECISION IN FAVOR

> OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND COR-

The investigation of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction by the Mayor was continued yesterday afternoon. The Mayor and Commissioners Laimbeer and Stern were present, Jonathan Sturgis, who accompanied the Mayor at the last meeting, being out of town. Some preliminary discussion ensued regarding the published reports of the last meeting, when Mr. Stern said that some exception had been taken to the examination of witnesses by the "accused," and that he would prefer to have the Mayor himself ask the questions. The Mayor declined to do this, asserting that Mr. Stern and Mr. Laimbeer were both acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

with the circumstances of the case.

Thomas K. Fletcher, a dry goods expert who has been in the business for 29 years, testified to the quality and value of certain cloths and flannels, samples of which were produced, and which had been purchased by the Commissioners—the cloth at 45 cents, when samples of a similar article were offered at from 60 cents to \$1.10, and purchased at those prices by Lamson, the purchasing agent; and the flannels at 45 cents, for which Lamson paid 55 cents. The witness declared that the flannels purchased by the Board were of a quality 16 or 17 cents more valuable than the samples offered by the purchasing agent.

purchased at those prices by Lamson, the purchassing agent; and the flanness at 45 cents, for which Lamson paid 55 cents. The witness declared that the flanness purchased by the Board were of a quality 16 or 17 cents more valuable than the samples offered by the purchasing agent.

John E. Flackler, general storekeeper of the deportparement, said that his duty was the receipt, distribution, and examination of all goods used in the storathent except drugs. He kept accounts on the citizentent from May, 1572, to May, 1873. The amount is 800,859 85. Another paper shown him was a recapitulation of the expenditure from May, 1873, to May 1, 1874, showing the amount to be 484,853 during four months of the time named in the first statement of receipts, and nine months of the time named in the list, The amount of garments made up from the purchases in 1872 and 1873 was 6,272, and the amount in 1873 up to May, 1874, 8,272, being 2000 more garmonts made on the smaller expenditures of money than on the larger. Beside all these, the population of the institutions in creased in the later years nearly 3000 over evidence, shorter and the control of th

the Board. Lamson had had a friend in the Controller's office in the person of the examining clerk, Sawy, and the two had doubtless made money by purchases. It was a custom, he believed, for eierks in the Controller's office to forward particular offis and delay others, for some reason unknown to the speaker. The Controller could not examine every bill, and had to leave them to these examining clerks. The extravagance of Lamson had led to his discharge, and this led to this prosecution.

thich he had no control." The latter sent a reply yes The Mayor, after some general discussion, announced the testimony already received. The Mayor subsequently stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that he did not think it worth while to hear any further testimony. Mr. Stern was as honest a man as any in New-York. He dollars than steal a cent. The case was proved pretty clearly, and, in fact, he had never seen the necessity for an investigation. This, doubtless, foreshadows the Mayor's decision in the case.

RAILROAD AND STOCK INTERESTS.

THE WISCONSIN CONTROVERSY-CONSOLIDATIONS-VERMONT.

Advices from Wisconsin state that special rders have been issued to conductors on the "Grange" ratiroads, i. c., Chicago and Northwestorn, and Milwaukee and St. Paul. In the first place, conductors are instructed that they are under no obligation to reveal to passengers the correct distances between any stations; passengers are to be compelled to ascertain this information if they can. If any passenger , tender to the conductor three cents per mile for the full distance which he desires to go, the conductor is instructed to accept the same if he cannot frighten him out of the regular fare. If any passenger tender to the conductor any less than the amount would come to, at three cents per mile, the conductor shall make no explanation, merely lasking such passenger if that is all he has to tender, the railroads claiming that, by the tender of an insufficient amount, the passenger forfelts his protection under the law. The conductor is instructed to carry such passenger as far as the amount tendered will carry him at four cents per mile, and there stop the train and put such passenger off. Thus it will be seen that, to avoid such passanger off. Taus it will be seen that, to avoid trouble and theouvemence temporarily, every passenger who intends paying legal rates on railways should first ascertain the exact distance he wishes to go, according to the surveyed distances in the railway distance tables, and tender at least the exact amount at

cording to the surveyed distances in the railway distance tables, and tender at least the exact amount at three cents per unite.

An arrangement has been perfected between the Indianapolis and 81. Louis Railroad Company and the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, by which they agree to work together and divide earnings equally. This ends all competition between these two lines, and will prove beneficial to both companies. The transfer books are now closed for the aumuni election of officers on the first Monday in June.

The recent changes in the Board of Directors of the Central Vermoot Railroad Company, whereay certain directors, connected also with the Eric Railway Company, were omitted from the last, have excited some comment. Most of the New-York names disappear from the Board, and their places are taken by Boston and New-England names. The old Board was a Vermont and New-York Board; the new one is a Vermont and Boston one. The recent President of this Company, George H. Brown, explains that the changes in the Board are intended simply to strengthen the organization. The desire was to have all the conflicting interests represented. It is understood to be the intention of the new Board to early out, at the carliest possible day, the object of the charter of the Central Vermont and Canada and Rathaud roads, taking the roads out of courts and receiverships, and placing the roads out of courts and receiverships, and placing the consolidated corporation on a sound basis, under the obligations and liabilities of other similar corporations, and in a position to devote the means and strength heretofore wasted in intigation to improvements and dovelonments of the business.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. The Governor of Arkansas respited yesterday

. Areport was in circulation at Salt Lake yester-

... The County Commissioners of Barnwell County S.C. were arrested and lodged to jud on that may used as

The body of Thomas Rimmer, of the late firm

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

NEW MINISTRY FORMED BY PRESIDENT MACMARON -GEN. DE CISSEY MADE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL-NAMES OF THE OTHER MEM-

LONDON, Friday, May 22, 1874. Special dispatches from Paris, in relation to the Ministerial crisis, are confused and contradictory.

The Times dispatch says: "The Cabinet intends to give the Assembly the option of acceptance of its programme or dissolution." VERSAILLES, Friday, May 22, 1874.

Further combinations entered into to-day for the formation of a Ministry having failed, President MacMahon has decided to form one himself. Paris, Friday, May 22, via London, Midnight.

A Ministry has been finally constituted, as follows: Gen. de Cissey, Minister of War and Vice-President of

the Council. Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. de Fourtou, Minister of the Interior.

M. Pierre Magne, Minister of Finances

M. Eugene Caillaux, Minister of Public Works.

M. Louis Grivart, Minister of Commerce Viscount de Cumont, Minister of Public Instruction. M. Adrien Tallhand, Minister of Justice.

Marquis de Montaignac, Minister of the Marine LONDON, Saturday, May 23, 1874. The Times's correspondent at Paris thinks the new

Ministry will fail if it attempts to go beyond mere administration, and states that President MacMahon yesterday morning threatened to resign. The News's special Paris dispatch reports that all lopes of passing the constitutional laws have been

abandoned. The appointment of Gen. de Cissey to the Premiership causes much comment. THE FRENCH MINISTRY AS LAST CONSTITUTED

The Ministry which is announced in one of the above telegrams as having been organized contains the names of Gen. de Cissey the Duke Decazes, and the Marquis de Montaignac. Sketches of the lives of these Ministers were published yesterday in THE TRIBUSE. In addition to these, six other members have been selected to whom reference has not yet been made.

Pierre Magne, the Minister of Finances, is a Bonapartist, who held office under the Republic and readily transferred his allegiance to the Empire. Born at Periguex, in 1806, the member of an obscure family, he became a lawyer in 1831, and entered public life in 1843 as Deputy for his native district. His great administrative ability was remarked by M. Fould, who was the founderof his political fortunes. He was made Under Secretary of State for Finances in November 1849, and retained Ithat office until April 1851, when Napoleon III. made him Minister of Public Works. He conducted the business of his department with great success, and concluded many important conventions with the greatrallway companies of France. During his term of office he personally inspected the principal French railways, as well as those of other countries, with the view of in troducing improvements in the railroad system of France. He was Finance Minister from 1854 tril November, 1860, when he became Minister without a portfolio. was reappointed Minister of Finance. M. Magne remained in office until 186), when he and his colleagues retired to give place to the Ministry of M. Oilivier, Ho achieved great success in negotiating the loan of \$140,000,-000 in 1867-8, the amount offered being 34 times greater than the sum required. M. Magne favored a liberal policy under the Empire, and was in general accord with M. Ollivier, who was desirous to have him continue in e of the finances. During the embarrassments of the Franco-German war he was reappointed Minister of Finances in August, 1870, and continued so until the fall of the Empire in 1870, when he withdrewito private life. In July, 1871, he was elected a member of the National Assembly, and has since taken an active part in its deliberations, acting generally with the Liberal members of the Imperialist party. He has been Minister of Finances since President MacMahon came into power, and is now

N. Bardy de Fourtou, the Minister of the Interior, was chosen member of a Council-General in 1870, and at the general elections of February, 1871, was elected to the National Assetably in the Dordogne, receiving 77,342 votes. He is a Liberal Conservative.

Eugène Caillaux, the Minister of Public Works, is now in his 52d year, and is by profession an engineer. He was one of the nine members of the National Assembly chosen to represent the Sarthe at the general elections of February, 1871, when he received 50,508 votes. He is a member of the Liberal Conservative party.

Louis Grivart, the Minister of Commerce, is a new man in public life. He is a native of Rennes, and named hereafter. He would probably be satisfied with | presents Ille-et-Vilaine in the National Assembly, in which he has acted with the Monarchists. Viscount Arthur de Camont, the Minister of Public In-

struction, is a journalist. He is the founder and editor published at Angers, and noted for the attacks it has contained on M. Veuillot, the Ultramontane editor of l'Unicers. M. de Cumont was a prominent defender of the course adopted by Bishop Dupanioup during the Council at the Vatican in 1869. His paper was suppressed for two months during the dictature of M. Gambetta. He represents Maine-et-Loire in the National Assembly.

Aerian Albert Tailliand, the Minister of Justice, was born at Aubenns (Ardeche) in July, 1810. He has been twice chosen member of a Council-General, and is fine of the members from Ardeche in the National Assembly. He is a Monarchist.

THE CARLIST WAR.

MORE FIGHTING ABOUT BILBAO-GEN. CONCHA AT VITTORIA - A BODY OF REPUBLICANS SUR-ROUNDED NEAR SANTANDER. LONDON, Friday, May 22, 1874.

A dispatch from Bayonne says: Engagements take place daily between the Carlists and Republicans for the possession of the hights commanding Bilbao. It is claimed that the Carlists have gained some MADRID, Friday, May 22, 1874.

Gen. Concha has entered Vittoria.

SANTANDER, Friday, May 22, 1874. The Carlists have surprised and surrounded a detachment of volunteers near, this city. The Republicans at last accounts held out and relief had been sent theme Great excitement prevails here, as the men in danger all belong to this place.

LONDON, Saturday, May 23, 1874. Dispatches from Santander represent that the Carlist raid in that vicinity is a formidable movement. Some 1,500 of the insurgents are within five leagues of the town. They give no quarter.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Canadian Parliament will probably be Oppenheim & Schrader, merchants of London, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated as

The Countess of Aberdeen has forwarded 1,500 to the American Seamen's Society of Boston, to be

The Parliamentary election in Durham, England, has been annulled on account of bribery, and the election in Galway on account of intimidation of

The names of the young American students recently drowned in Lake Geneva, near Lausanne, are now given as William Woodbury, John Crane, and James Crane.

The English Federal Laborers' Union have accepted the mediation of Messrs. Dixon and Moriey for the settlement of the agricultural lock out in the The London Telegraph's special dispatch from

Paris asserts that Prince Metternich, not the Count de Montebello, as previously announced, was slightly wounded in the duel between those two persons. The ice bridge at Chicontimi, on the Sague-

nay River, was still firm at the last accounts, and teams were crossing without incurring any risk. The ice measured two feet tinck. The opening of navigation on the Saguenay was never known to be so late as this

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.The Alabama Press Association, with the New-. A large party of Russian emigrants passed